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Published on SBIR.gov (<https://www.sbir.gov>)

[1. AF11-BT04: 3-D nondestructive imaging techniques for mesoscale damage analysis of composite materials](#)

Release Date: 07-28-2011Open Date: 08-29-2011Due Date: 09-28-2011Close Date: 09-28-2011

TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Materials/Processes, Weapons OBJECTIVE: Develop techniques for detecting and modeling the evolution of damage in composite materials such as plastic bonded explosives or concretes using nondestructive means. DESCRIPTION: In hard target penetration, the onboard energetic material may be subjected to severe environments of both pressure and shear loading. Dama ...

STTR Department of Defense

[2. X15.01: A New Technique for Automated Analyses of Raw Operational Videos](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

Develop a software tool that automatically processes raw motion video footage (from a single conventional 2D camera) of a crew (spacecraft or ground) during a space mission. Such a tool is needed to address vehicle/habitat design issues, as well as crew-to-crew interaction issues, on the ground. For example, unprocessed space mission operational videos down linked from a spacecraft that involve humans as the subjects of interest need to be analyzed on the ground for their motion and behavioral health information. Requirements:

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

[3. A11a-T015: A Priori Error-Controlled Simulations of Electromagnetic Phenomena for HPC](#)

Release Date: 01-27-2011Open Date: 02-28-2011Due Date: 03-30-2011Close Date: 03-30-2011

OBJECTIVE: The objectives of this STTR are to investigate numerical methods for predictably-accurate treatment of boundary conditions in electromagnetic and other wave-dominated phenomena, and to develop algorithms and computer software that can be implemented for military and commercial simulation applications. DESCRIPTION: High fidelity modeling of electromagnetic phenomena has become incre ...

STTR Army

[4. X9.01: Ablative Thermal Protection Systems](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

The technologies described below support the goal of developing higher performance ablative TPS materials for future Exploration missions. Developments are sought for ablative TPS materials and heat shield systems that exhibit maximum robustness, reliability and survivability while maintaining minimum mass requirements, and are capable of enduring severe combined convective and radiative heating, including: development of acreage (main body, non-leading edge) materials, adhesives, joints, penetrations, and seals. Three classes of materials will be required:

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

5. [T6.02: Active Debris Removal Technologies](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

After more than 50 years of human space activities, orbital debris has become a problem in the near-Earth environment. The total mass of debris in orbit is close to 6000 tons at present. The U.S. Space Surveillance Network is currently tracking more than 22,000 objects larger than about 10 cm. Additional optical and radar data indicate that there are approximately 500,000 debris larger than 1 cm, and more than 100 million debris larger than 1 mm in the environment.

STTR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

6. [S1.02: Active Microwave Technologies](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

NASA employs active sensors (radars) for a wide range of remote sensing applications (for example, see: <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11820.html>). These sensors include low frequency (less than 10 MHz) sounders to G-band (160 GHz) radars for measuring precipitation and clouds and for planetary landing. We are seeking proposals for the development of innovative technologies to support future radar missions and applications. The areas of interest for this call are listed below:

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

7. [OSD11-IA6: Active Software Defense to Reduce Threat Capability Effectiveness](#)

Release Date: 07-28-2011Open Date: 08-29-2011Due Date: 09-28-2011Close Date: 09-28-2011

TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Information SystemsOBJECTIVE: Develop innovative software protection technology containing the ability to support the active defense of critical software applications.

SBIR Department of DefenseArmyNavyDefense Advanced Research Projects AgencyOffice of the Secretary of Defense

8. [OSD11-CR2: Adaptive Desktop Trainer for ISR Imagery Analysis Based on Contextual Factors](#)

Release Date: 07-28-2011Open Date: 08-29-2011Due Date: 09-28-2011Close Date: 09-28-2011

TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Information Systems, Human SystemsOBJECTIVE: Develop an adaptive desktop training device with underlying learning management system (LMS) architecture to train ISR imagery analysis for better decision making by warfighters.

SBIR Department of DefenseArmyNavyDefense Advanced Research Projects AgencyOffice of the Secretary of Defense

9. [OSD11-CR1: Adaptive, individualized training assessment capability \(AITAC\)](#)

Release Date: 07-28-2011Open Date: 08-29-2011Due Date: 09-28-2011Close Date: 09-28-2011

TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Information Systems, Human SystemsOBJECTIVE: The objective of this topic is to develop and implement a technique for building individualized representations of trainee performance that can be used to assess current performance and to forecast future training needs.

SBIR Department of DefenseArmyNavyDefense Advanced Research Projects AgencyOffice of the Secretary of Defense

10. [A11a-T032: Advanced Autonomy and Operator Interfaces for Complex Robotic Systems](#)

Release Date: 01-27-2011Open Date: 02-28-2011Due Date: 03-30-2011Close Date: 03-30-2011

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this topic is to develop autonomous capability for robots with human-like dexterity to perform complex tasks for medical applications. DESCRIPTION: Current low-dimensional robots are directed by human operators using operator control units (OCUs) such as hand controllers that send a continuous stream of commands to the end-effector to follow a desired trajectory. Thi ...

STTR Army

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